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cious *Poas* which occur on the Pacific coast from Chili northward. In neither of the species do we find the club-shaped, imperfect, upper flowers common in *Melica*.

GEO. VASEY.

Review of Foreign Literature.

Di una nuova stazione Italiana di Galinsoga parviflora, ed Eleusine Indica; e della presenza di altre pianti esotiche nelle vicinanze di Verona. A. Goirau. (Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Italiano, April, 1890).

The following is a list of exotic plants that have been found on the plains of Lombardy, conditions favorable to their existence.

Galinsoga parviflora, in and near Verona (1888) and Milan, and elsewhere in Lombardy, where in damp places it has become a weed.

Commelina communis, Lombardy.

Eleusine Indica. In 1879 *E. Indica* was seen for the first time by M. Goirau in the outskirts of Verona, along the moat and river, growing among rubbish heaps. The next year it had spread in amazing quantities and grew in great luxuriance. In 1882 the plant was seen for the last time, shortly before the great flood of the Adige, which took place that year, after which it disappeared. Prof. de Notaris reports *E. Indica* from the Lago Maggiore; it has also been found in the Province of Bergamo and at Crespano.

Solanum Sodomæum, in 1886, had spread from cultivation in and around Verona and along the river. Two forms have been observed, one with lilac and the other with white flowers.

Stramonium Tatula is found in the outskirts of the city, probably escaped from cultivation.

Stramonium Metel is cultivated as an ornamental plant and is sporadic along with the last.

Nicandra physaloides. This beautiful Peruvian Solanacea grows in great quantities along the Adige and the railroad, and has been found at Mantova.

Tournefortia heliotropioides is spontaneous in the vicinity of Bologna, in the Parmigiano and near Verona.

Solidago serotina, frequently cultivated in gardens, is now becoming wild in the neighborhood of Lucca. From 1870 to 1882 it grew abundantly with *Aster salignus* on the banks of the Adige. The locality is now destroyed, but the plants are found in the valley Ceraino and at Avesa, nearby.

Amorpha fruticosa grows in great quantities at Peschiera and in several other places, where it has evidently been introduced, and now shows a decided tendency to propagate ltself.

A. M. V.

Botanical Notes.

Laboratory of Biological Research of the Brooklyn Institute. Through the cordial co-operation of the officers of the New York State Fish Commission, and the great personal interest of its President, Mr. Eugene Blackford, the Brooklyn institute has been enabled to open a seaside laboratory for teaching and research in zoology and botany, under the direction of Dr. Bashford Dean. The laboratory is located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, thirty-two miles from New York, reached by the Long Island Railway. The session opens on Monday, July 7th, and extends over eight weeks. The fee is twenty-four dollars. The location is a capital one, and an extensive corps of lecturers on special subjects has been secured, those on the botanical side being Dr. W. G. Farlow, Dr. N. L. Britton and Prof. Byron D. Halsted.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Abies bracteata. (Gard. Chron. vii. 672, fig. 112).

Allamanda violacea. J. D. H. (Bot. Mag. Tab. 7,122).

Anthracnose, or Blight of the Oak. Byron D. Halsted. (Garden and Forest, iii. 295, 296).

In this article the "burning" and "scorching" of oak trees is described and the case is said to be due to the fungus *Glœosporium nervisequum.*

Artificial keys to the genera and species of Mosses recognized in Lesquereux and James' Manual of the Mosses of North America. Chas. R. Barnes. (Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, viii. 12–81, reprinted. Price 50 cents, 12 for $5.00).

The price of this well printed, serviceable little pamphlet, should place it in the hands of all students of American mosses, and we hope the excellent advice given in the preface will be